NEW YORK HARALE, PHERRICAY NAV 25, EXE-PERILE SING

CYPRUS IN FOURTEENTH STREET.

General di Cesnola and Those Cyprian Antiquities.

A Private Reception to the Press To-Morrow.

The Collection To Be Thrown Open to the Public Next Monday.

A Minute and Circumstantial Account of the Cesnola Collection.

Statues, Statuettes, Busts, Heads, Glassware, Terra-Cottas, Jewels, Intaglios of Thirty Centuries Ago.

The Buried Treasures of Eight Thousand Cyprian Tombs Revealed to the Nineteenth Century.

General di Cesnela and the corps of assistants granted to him by the directors of the Metropolitan Museum of Art have been having an exceedingly busy time of it at the Douglas Mansion in West Fourteenth street, opposite the unopenable theatre. It will be remembered that we referred to the Mansion some months ago as the scene of the unpacking of the multitudinous cases containing the won-derful archæological antiquities unearthed during the past few years by General di Cesnola, the United States Consul to Cyprus. Surely no treasures of any kind that ever arrived in any country were these of Cyprus have been. The only wonder is that the directors of the Metropolitan Museum of Art did not insist on having a phalanx of soldiers at the door of the Douglas Mansion, and put the entire establishment under ilitary rule. Every reporter who presumed to show his visage at the gates or at the threshhold preper has been persistently denied, and only a emarkable union of sagacity and self-possession could have enabled any member of a newspaper staff to gain admission and make due use of the opportunity. It was thought at first that the General would be able to arrange the antiquities and have them ready for public inspection in a few weeks. Subsequent consideration proved that the work could not entirely be accomplished before next Autumn. The directors did a wise thing in inducing General di Cesnola to obtain a further leave of absence from the duties of his Consulate and to pestpone his departure until August.

WHAT IS DOING.

General di Cesnola has been occupying the northwest room on the second fleer of the mansien. This constituted his headquarters, and opens into a number of other apartments, the floors of which have been crowded with statuettes, busts, heads, vases, terra-cottas, Greek glass, enamelled ware and all the paraphernalia of which the Cypricte collection consists. Here he had his dosks, books and memoranda; hence he descended to the first floor and the subterranean apartments to issue his commands and see that they were obeyed to the letter. Very considerable has already been done. A number of cases have been made and fitted into several rooms on the first and second floors, east wing. The doors of the front and back rooms on this wing have been removed, the small staircase has been taken down, the French windows leading into the conservatory are to be threwn permanently open, and the conservatory itself has been stripped of its flowers and foliage. Similar changes have been made throughout the west wing, and the entire first floor has thus been transformed into one immense gallery, the various compartments of which open out of each other. The insides of the cases are lined with maroon-colored cloth, and every article in the collection (and there are some ten thousand in all) will be appropriately labelled pre-viously to finding place in the catalogue. The wings of the Douglas Mansion are divided by a very spacious hall, from the rear of which a wide and handsome staircase ascends. We believe that it is General di Cesnola's intention (if the preternatural reticence of that silent gentleman justifies as in having any belief whatever on the subject) to this entrance hall. Such a precession would be imposing, and we know of no other building of the kind in this city so admirably adapted for such a purpose. At present much is chaotic, Cesnola and his assistants deing all the work, and Mr. John Taylor Johnston, President of the Metropolitan Museum, and the directors of that institution, bustling in and out with archæological fervor, confirming the carte-blanche they have generously given to the General, and cordially reiterating that he has only to say what he wants and it shall be so ordered. Meanwhile reporters rage and visitors imagine a valua thing. The front door bell rings with the repeated caller, who is loth to take a denial, and would like to insist on threading the most secret penetralia. Chests are being unpacked in the very bowels of the Mansion, and their contents being taken up as tenderly and lifted with as much care as though Hood's plaintive advice in regard to the "one more unfortunate" were peculiarly applicable to them. But the moving spirit himself is inapproachable. General Cesnola is like an invisible spider in the centre of an archæological web. You ask for him, and be is not. You send up your card and are desolated with the information that he is too busy to see you.
Or if you do, by some miracle, penetrate to his sanctum, you find yourself confronted with a marble and urbane reserve, inscrutable as the deepest

ble and urbane reserve, inscritable as the deepest antiquity ever dug out of Cyprus, and as full of non-commitalists as the trops buried alive for four thousand years beneath the stones of Troy.

A GENERAL VIEW OF THE COLLECTION.

A sense of utter bewiderment comes ever one who for the first time views this wonderful collection. In bronze there are statuettes of osiris, a hawk, an archaic equestrian figure, a woman (with Greek initials on the pedestal), a Minerva and a Pomona. There are bracelets, ankiets, rings (serpentine and plain), armiets, hairpins, a scarfpin with a warrior's head, mitrors and mirror cases, brooches and buckles, the strigil for scraping the skin at the bath, tweezers, pincers, lamps, modeling instruments, vases, cups. tripods, inkstands (with remains of the ink), shields, spear heads, attle-axes, javelins, arrow heads, and hooks and nails of brass.

battle-axes, javelins, arrow heads, and hooks and nails of brass.

A fuller account of the glassware will be found further on. We here simply summarize the plates, simple, fluted and with handles; plain or colored, iridescent or incrusted; cups that are ribbed and iridized; green and cylindrical, white and opaque; transparent wine cups, belted with blue spets; shallow bowls of light green glass; wide-lipped bowls, wreathed with epiral threads; bowls of dark blue glass, iridized with emerald green and purple. There are bottles of every conceivable size and shape, some of which have, around the exterior, lines that divide the liquid contents into four or eight equal portions. There are unguentaries with yellow spiral lines, and white lachrymatories with delicate incrustations. There are amphorae with yellow feather ornaments, and stacks like bishop's bottons, heads, buttons, necklaces and scals.

bishop's battons, heads, buttons, necklaces and scals.

Among gems and stenes the archæological ransacker is presented with intaglios of Minerva and Castor and Pollux in cornelian; Abundance, with her cornucopiæ, in carbuncle; Mercary in red jasper, Mars in garnet, heads in onyx and agate, and armorial devices, with Greek legends in sapphire and amethyst. The rings are engraved with legends, the palm, the yew, Hygeia and various temples. Earrings are dropped with grapes, melons, leaves, hearts, triangles, chains and glass pendants of amphore and Egyptian figures. Some are peculiarly elegant in design, the tops being set with carbuncles with pearl borders, and the drops in the form of triple fir cones, exquisitely granulated with minute beads of gold. There are earrings representing Venus and Cupid, some in the shape of hoops, others like caives' heads, and others, again, finely granulated and terminating in wreathed female heads. Emerald necklaces abound, and alternate with necklaces of gold links and cornelian heads. Amulets, with loops, are encountered in the form of a therm of Pan, and made hollow to contain a small papyrus. Mortuary ornaments, sacred spoons, stauectes and medalions, bracethe form of a therm of Pan, and made hollow to contain a small papyrus. Mortuary ornaments, sacred spoons, statuettes and medallions, brace-lets, rings, spoons and daggers are found in silver, and cups, plates, mirrors, shields, lances, tripeds and battle-axes in copper.

The contributions in marble, alabaster and stone

are not less interesting than others. One runs against seals and lamps, cylinders with various impressions, vases, lachrymatories, unguentaries, tripods and plates; vessels of the bread baker, heads of animals, Egyptian heads, veiled figures, heads of Cybele; women thrumming the harp and tambourine and holding the lotus, fans, fruit, dowers and children; Pan and his pipes, Hercules, Roman Senators, Venus worshippers and wonderful torsos.

tambourine and holding the lotus, rails, fruit, flowers and children; Pan and his pipes, Hereales, Roman Senators, Venus worshippers and wonderful torsos.

The terra-cotta objects are very numerous, and are beth plain and colored, red and black. Venus and her attendants inrhish repeated inspirations to the cyprian artist. Among other articles in this line may be mentioned vases and votive offerings, lackrym stories, lamps, ornamented with warriors; cupids, dolphins, birds and animals; feet with smoes in which are colored strings, toy horses, on four wheels; donkeys with water jars, ilonesses and whelps; buils, goats and tripods; heads of Palias Athene, Æsopus with a bag, dancing girs, grotesque figures and masks, men playing pipes, peinding in mortars and baking bread; chariots, with warriors whose shields bear representations of fish, and wondrous archaic horsemen.

The pottery is very wenderful. The kyathus, or wine measure, is there in all sizes, the handle containing a notched scale. There, too, is tenched easigns in black. Other curious exhibitions of ancient pottery are found in the stamnes, which is a wide jar for oil and wine, with handles like ears; the kantharos, which consists of a cup, or bowl; semetimes of white clay, with standard and handles, and sometimes red-glazed, with circuiar designs in black within and without; the lekythos, a sort of cruet, some specimens of which have varnished handles, wrought in scroll work, red and black; the aryballos, jugs frequently ornamented with ropes and anchors; the hydra, or water jar of a very remote period, centaining representations of birds and trees; the kalpis, a later form of a very remote period, centaining representations of birds and trees; the kalpis, a later form of a very remote period, centaining representations of birds and trees; the kalpis, a later form of a very remote period, centaining representations of birds and trees; the kalpis, a later form of a very remote period, centaining representations of birds and trees; the kalpis, a later for

has fluted handles and designs in red and blue, and watch resembles the Italian "vase of the Campania."

Among the miscellaneous articles not herein otherwise specified are to be discovered terra-cotta plates, flower-enamelled, of Persian origin; stone lions upon the Minir or winged sun; yellew pottery of the period 500 B. C., with a ground of ash-color, painted red and brown, with geometric figures; jugs with treioil lips and strainers; vases with double handles, resting on four loops, painted in brown and red, with masks and birds; earthen bowls with turquoise-blue glaze; Reman lamps and Egyptian scarabet; gold, sliver, copper and bronze coins, Lusignian, Venetian, Byzantine, Roman, Judaean, Greek, Oyriote and Ptolemaic, which serve to render more complete the links gathered up by the numismiatic student. In stone, the statues of Phoenicians, Assyrians and Egyptians are most remarkable. In addition to objects in terra-cotta already specified, we might mention also the Phomician heads of the same material, some with casques; Immense Assyrian heads, with the beards in bugs; fre-worshippers and their sacrificial victims; vases there are, four feethigh, splendidly colored red and black, and, though 3,000 years eld, as fresh as on their natal day; hundreds of vases, large and small, many with spouts, a charlot with musicians, two donkeys carrying baskets, and a lady, a gentleman and a warrior; and terra-cotta houses, with heads at the windows and people at the doors. Some of the Greek vases are Assyrian in character, and represent chariots contaming two men, one driving and the other drawing a bow. But the statues will, perhaps, preve to the average mind more interesting than any other portion of the antiquities, and we shall proceed immediately to describe them, and then take up in turn the various departments until the list is concluded. The reader must bear in mind that very citea where we speak of individual objects those objects are to be taken as types of an extensive class, among which countiess modificatio

jects those objects are to be taken as types of an extensive class, among which countiess modifications may exist.

THE STATUES.

The greater part of the statues, about one theusand in number, found by General di Cesnola, were discovered among the debris of the Temple of Golgos. One-third of them are the size of life, several are cyclopean in proportion, and many are heroic. Some degree of multiation is visible on many. It is these which General di Cesnola intends to range along the sides of the conservatory. This work has not, of course, yet been done, and will probably be reserved for the last.

In regard to the faces of these wonderful statues it cannot but be owned that they are intensely human. They are faces in which we recognize the flesh and blood prototype immediately-faces which find their reflection to-day in those which we see at the theatre, the hotel, the church, the lecture reom, on 'Change and in the street. There are statues of Venus, Hervules and Apollo. Venus is present in haif a dozen varieties. We find the Amathanta, or bearded Venus; the Aphrodite of the Greeks, the Astarte of the Phoenicans, the Mylitta of the Babylenians, the Ishtar of the Assyrians and the Nana of the Chaldeans. One wonderful statue represents the Colossus of Golgos, and is nearly thirty feet high. The neck bears an inscription, the beard is in four portions and encased and the head is adorned with an Assyrian cap. This statue is supposed to be nearly four thousand years old, and to represent a high priest of Ishtar. Another splendid statue is an heroic Hercules, the feet maked, the arms bare and muscular, the beard of Hercules wears a helmet representing the head of Alercules wears a helmet representing the head of Alercules wears a helmet representing the head of lion. This head belongs to the Phænician type. Among the Egyptian types is a magnificient female figure bearing the lotus. The Greek types are numerous. We find among them life-size pictures of the Macedonian peried, with laurel-bound heads and cymbals in the statues of children and youths, a sculptor with his implements, the priests of Aphrodite and numerous bas-reliets, among the most remarkable of which is a herdsman with cattle. All these statues are made from the hard, calcareous stone of Cyprus and by Cyprian artists. They extend over a very long period, those of archaic form from 700 to 500 B. C., those of an intermediate phase of at from 500 to 200 B. C., and those of a style more thoroughly classic from 200 B. C. to the present era. Their fresh condition is miraculous. They seem to be new from the chisel, so perfect are color and outline. Perhaps they are not or extraordinary merit as sculptures, but many have an extremely noble air and betray fine work. The Cypriote type of countenance is reproduced—the large eyes, high cheeks, straight nose, prejecting and rounded chin, small mouth and full lips, which distinguish the Cypriote of the present day. Sometimes the lips are colored red; sometimes the entire statue is so colored, and a wet spond orings out the hue more clearly. Some of the inscriptions on the statues are believed to be in the mative Cypriote language, for their characters are not Assyrian, or Phenician or Greek. The type of the early statues is exceedingly sinf, the arms not being separated from the sides. In later forms the arms are separated. These peculiarities, together with the trimming of the beard, the curl of the hair, the folding and pattern of the costume, the various emblems and devices and the striking types of countenance, are volumes in store of the most absorbing interest. What we have mentioned here will give but a poor idea of them. The general public will have to wait until next August. There are three faces which bear a striking resemblance to the First Napoleon, Brutus and Mayor Havemeyer, respectively.

high; a lekythus, in the shape of a man with his hands on his breast; vases, buill-shaped and with eyes iniaid; concohoes of globular form, orna-mented with the masks of lions; egg cups, with deuble handles, and pateræ, ornamented with open work triangles.

mented with the masks of lions; egg cups, with deuble handles, and paters, ornamented with open work triangles.

These are ornamented with indented designs, ancient style. Among them are to be found amphors, globular and otherwise; lekythi, with three feet, and in the shape of birds and animals; vases of various shapes, including the globular; oenochees, with flat handles, and gourds, with double necks and twisted handles.

RED WARE, WITH BLACK PAINTED ORNAMENTS.
Large and small cups, globular oenochoes, with concentric rings, and espechoes of an extremely ancient style, ornamented with small fluores arising from the body, and gourd-shaped vases without number consultute this variety of ware.

In this department the searcher will encounter wine amphors, vases of greatly contrasting shapes, in the shape of pears, covered with lozenges, and painted cups. Among the most remarkable of is one in Greek style, black and purple, on yellow ground; a stag grazing and a bird with woman's head and outspread wings, the toot missing.

LAMPS.

The collection of lamps is very fine. We have

marable, on yellow ground; a stag grazing and a bird with woman's head and outspread wings, the loot missing.

The collection of lamps is very fine. We have a Cupid on a goat, Pegasus, two figures before an altar, a panther's skin, wreaths of lvy and birds, a graduated basin, variously stamped flowers and a girl kissing a young man, beneath them a caduceus of gray clay.

TERRA-COTTA STATUFTES.

Among these are discernible two small figures with conical bases. One of these figures represents a musician playing on a double fute. The colors are black and red. A Cyprian Venus wears a movable carring, both hands resting under the bosom, the details being scratched with a graver. Another Cyprian Venus, crowned, wears a rich necklace, and leans against a slab. The feet are breken. The height is seven and three-quarter inches. There is also a small grotesque figure of a child. A group represents a young man wearing a petasus and leading horses, the head of one of the horses being broken. A goddess, Kuratrophas, seated on a throne, carries a child in her arms. The height is three and a half inches. What remains of a statuette indicates a young weman with a diadem, wearing a brooch, necklace, and earrings, and carrying in her hand a patera raised to her breast. A bearded man carries a ram on his shoulder. Three small figures present us with a young woman dressed in an ampechonium and two Venuses, with triple necklaces, pressing doves against their bosoms. The statuette of a weman (the bust broken) bears in her right hand an obiong object, dentilated on one side. Both her arms are ornamented with bracelets, and the two ends of a long bandlet appears under her mantle. This statuette is twelve and one-half inches in height. The head of a helmeted and bearded warrier has the kair and pointed beard curled, the eyes and upper lip being painted black. This is a very precious specimen of archarc workmaniship, the Museum of the Louvre possessing no Cyprian terra cotta of this style. A small head of the same kind is still more car

ous bull's heads several are painted and fixed on conical bases.

GREEK TERRA-COTTA FIGURES.

Some very curious specimens are found among the Greek terra-cottas. We have the statuette of a woman wearing bracelets and pressing three apples against her breast; a head of a goddess wearing a diadem and earrings, which consist of medailions, with triangular appendages, and a double necklace; a fine head of a veiled woman, the nose and earrings injured; a statuette of a seated muse playing on a lyre, the upper part of which is broken; a young woman sucking a child, whose head is covered with a cap; a child, probably a Cupid, lying down and carrying on his left arm what looks like a large alabastron; a small head of a Cyprian Venus, veiled and wearing a diadem, ornamented with rosettes; a small veiled head of a woman belonging to the earliest Egyptian period, a most admirable and valuable specimen of Greek art, and a miscellaneous collection of statuettes of actors, dogs, children, women and grotesquerie of various kinds.

Terra corra Figures of the Period of Decling. This department is not so extensive as some of the others. Among the more interesting specimens are a statuette of a naked child seated; another scated child, dressed in a tunic, holding an apple in his lett hand and a bird in the other—height ten inches; a similar figure, the boy resting his left hand on his knee; numerous female heads and votive feet; heads of veiled women with necklaces and earings; the head of a goddess with the hair curied in the shape of a diadem, and the bust of a young man dressed in a tunic, and wearing a radiated diadem.

ENAMELLED WARE AND PORCELAIN.

Numerous little Egyptian Egyres and analets in blue and yellow porcelain are found here; together with bowls of white Fayence, with papvrus leaf ornaments; busts of Egyptian women, green ground, with black hair; a fineral statuette of osiris, and hieroglyphics, green porcelain; an enamented ornament is the largest specimen known of this ware, the height being nine and a half inch conical bases.

GREEK TERRA-COTTA PIGURES.

The most beautiful spectmens of the entire collection are found in the glassware, the Greek vases among which are peculiarly interesting. We find opaque amphoræ, bue, yellow and green; opaque hydriæ, blue, yellow, white and green, a form very rarely met with: opaque alabastrons, blue, yellow and white, with transparent white handles; annulated amphoræ, shaped like the bedy of a bee, of green glass with brown mouths, the handles of blue torquoise; transparent amphoræ, with opaque light blue handles, in a pericet state of preservation; large flagons, pear-shaped, with

of a bee, of green glass with brown mouths, the handles of blue torquoise; transparent amphora, with opaque light bine handles, in a perfect state of preservation; large flagons, pear-shaped, with long necks covered with green and blue iridescence; cups with ornaments, in relief, of foliage, and inscribed with Greek toasts; large bottles with flat flated handles and indented circlets; smaller vases, with similar handles and of amber-colored glass; g'obular lekythel, with flat handles, some shaped like pears and with the handles crinkled; beautiful blue flagons, apple-shaped, encircled with white spiral lines in relief; greenish flagons, apple-shaped, exquisitely iridized with green and dark blue tints; pear-shaped flagons, with dazzling iridescence; ribbed flagons, shaped like a watermeion, with finnel-shaped necks, and countless pateræ and cups of all shapes, colors and modes of ornamentation. Some are very light drinking glasses, with ribbed bodies; some are vases, with compressed sides; some are bowls, encircled with raised lines; some are funnel-shaped; some have their bases ornamented with small dots in relief; some vases taper toward the top; some bear lacised circles, and some glow like vitribed rainbows with a dazzling, metallic-like ridescence. Some of the large transparent patera, in an admirable state of preservation, are tweive inches in diameter. There are also short sticks for stirring liquids, screw-shaped, with rings. These were all found in the necropolis of Idalium.

CHALK STONE.

No archæologist can complain that the chalk stone statuettes are not very valuable and interesting. Among the more prominent examples belongs the statuette of an Egyptian king, wearing the pschent, the hair ornamented with two aspies, the left hand closed and resting on the breast, the right hand holding what is evidently a weapon, the left ieg stepping forwars. The feet are broken, the nose and chin are slightly injured and there are traces of red paint. This figure is of a very remete antiquity, is very carefully e have mentioned here will give but a poor idea of them. The general public will have to wait until next August. There are three faces which bear IRR ARIPEM WARE.

Among the earthen ware are small amphore, with fast handles, one side of the neck ornamented eight methes; abbas ornamented with horizontal and unduited lines and geometrical patterns; vases in the shape of a bowl, with checkers and outside with shields and arrows. These cantharis are seven inches in diameter; others are ornamented with the promision capitals, very variance with the shape of a bowl, with checkers and outside with shields and arrows. These cantharis are seven inches in diameter, others are ornamented with the promision capitals, very varianced with the same and the promision capitals, very varianced with the same and the promision capitals, very varianced with the same and the promision capitals, very varianced with the same and the promision capitals, very varianced with the same and the promision capitals, very varianced with the same and the promision capitals, very varianced with the same and the promision capitals, very varianced with the same and the promision capitals, very varianced with the same and the variance of the chalk-stone group of the more promisent members of the chalk-stone capitals, and the part of the chalk stone group of the work of the chalk stone group of the chalk stone group of the more promisent members of the chalk stone promisent members of the chalk stone group of the chalk stone grou

crossed over their breasts; openwork earrings, crescent-shaped, representing doves pecking berries from trees; earrings in the shape of knots, wreaths and Cupids, with pearls set in geld resettes; masks and vases in glass paste and curieusly enamelled; also finger rings, amulets and playthings of glass, spoons, harpins, and bracelets of silver and alabaster amphoras.

playthings of glass, spoons, hairpins, and bracelets of silver and alabaster amphorss.

CONCLUSION.

The western wing of the house will be devoted to a loan collection, consisting for the most part of valuable pottery, bronzes and pictures. To these we shall be obliged to return on another occasion, merely saying at present that these contributions have been kindly made by Messrs. W. C. Prime, s. P. Avery, E. Mathews, M. Howland, S. L. M. Barlow, Robert Gordon, Robert Hoe, Jr., Walter Brown, A. G. Mongand, Robert Hoe, Jr., Walter Brown, L. Tuckerman and others. Too much honor cannot possibly be yielded to Mr. John Taylor Johnston, President of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, who had the sagacity and courage to purchase the Cyprian antiquities included in the east wing. This gentleman may, indeed, be said to share the prestige won by General di Cesnola. Much of the method and celerity with which the arrangements have been carried out is also due to Mr. W. C. Prime, Mr. F. W. Rhinelander, Mr. Theodore Weston, Mr. Russell Sturgis, Mr. William J. Hoppin, Mr. Robert Hoe, Jr., and Mr. Henry G. Marouand. Unless the trustees change their minds a private reception will be tendered to the press to-morrow, and such of the antiquities as have been made ready (a small proportion of the whole) be thrown open to the public next Monday. We believe General di Cesnola returns next August to the duties of his Consulate, with an eye to future excavations.

A CRAVEN CHEAT.

An English Lady Victimized by a Broad way Swindler-He Makes Love First and Then Makes Tracks with Her Money-Her Destitution-What She

Thinks of America. An English lady of education resolved to quit the effete atmosphere of Britain and seek in this New World an agreeable abode where she might enjoy nuity by teaching music in St. Louis. She arrived in New York on Sunday evening by the Inman steamer Washington, and became so rapidly acquainted with metropolitan society that she came to the Herald office yesterday morning to relate how she had placed her confidence and money in the hands of a Broadway villain, who, it is needless to say, has stolen both. Mrs. B. (she requests that her name be withheld) is London born, and a sprightly, dark-eyed, intelligent widow, believing tions of civility and disinterested kindness. She had heard in London that in America you must be

OFF-HAND WITH EVERY BODY; that our democratic institutions had produced a general atmosphere of benevolence, such that a mere claim of friendship on the part of a total stranger was only indicative of a sense of social duty. It is not surprising, therefore, that when she landed and drove to the Revere House, ac she landed and drove to the Revere House, accompanied by a travelling friend, Miss Wood, an English maiden lady, now in her last half century, that she became victimized the fellowing evening by a low thief named Brown, who hung about the hotel. Mrs. B. was drinking tea with Miss Wood on Monday evening, when a dark-complexioned man introduced himself at the table and professed to take an interest in the English ladies. Yielding to what they considered "the true American style," they chatted with him, and he finally asked

THE ACCOMPLISHED WIDOW
If she would accompany him to Niblo's. She refused. He persisted with considerable zeal. She
again declined. At last she consented, and they
went, and alterwards took supper in a public restaurant, the situation of which she does not now
remember.

went, and alterwards took supper in a public restaurant, the situation of which she does not now remember.

Mrs. B. says:—

"He made violent love to me and pretended to wish to marry me; but his entreaties did not make the faintest impression. His kindness inspired me with confidence, however, and, being alone, I did not repel nis attentions. You know what it is to be alone in a foreign land, without a friend or acquaintance. He swore that wherever I went there he should go, and that my happiness was his only object in life. These declarations amused me, because the man was ignorant, and said he was an actor and a gymnast, and neither his manners nor his conversation indicated that he was other than A very common and vulgar person?"

"What became of Miss Wood?"

"Oh, she was going to Philadelphia yesterday morning. She had been very kind to me, and had acted the matron on board the Washington. After breakfast I went out to get my draft cashed at Fargo's. It was for the sum of £30 sterling. As I was leaving the hotel the man Brown fellowed and joined me and said he would go with me. As I had every confidence in him I did not object. I got the money all right (over one hundred and lifty dollars), and asked him to put it in his pocket, because I had

ifty dollars), and asked him to put it in his pocket, because I had

NOT THE LEAST SUSPICION
of his good intentious. When we arrived opposite Gould's restaurant he said he wished to inquire for some letters at the Post Office in Nassau street, and I said I would like to have him and make inquiries for me. According to his invitation I remained outside on the sidewalk in front of Gould's. He went for the letters, and has never returned."

"So you are left destitute?"

"Entirely so. I have not enough money to buy a loaf of bread with. He toek almost my last penny. I do not know what in the world to do. I cannot pay my hotel bill, and they do not trust strangers at the Revere House. I must accept aid from whatever source it comes. If I had money I would go back to England immediately."

"You are tired of this country?"

"You are tired of this country?"

"Yes; at least one hundred men have insuited me in the street in the last two days. Thieves and vagabonds seem to be everywhere."

Mrs. B. has the appearance and demeanor of a perfect lady, and deserves the attention and aid of the community, as she is now in a state of complete destitution. She may be found at the Revere House.

THE BROOKLYN ORPHAN ASYLUM.

Celebration of the Fortieth Anniversary. The Orphan Asylum Society, of Brooklyn, held their annual meeting yesterday afternoon at the institution, on Brooklyn and Atlantic avenues, and last evening celebrated their fortieth anniversary. The building was thrown open to the public, and there were a large number of visitors present. The guests were entertained with singing and recitations by the little ones, and refreshments were provided at the usual rates. The Corresponding Secretary submitted an interesting report. He says in referring to their last anniversary, when they had just taken possession of the new building, congratulations and good wishes, some of which took a very material form, were the order of the afternoon and evening. The managers, though weary in body, were light of heart and entered upon the new year of this work with fresh courage and renewed Zeal, strengthened and made hopeful by the warm sympathy of their friends and patrons. At this date there are 234 children sheltered within the home our asylum has made for them. The whole number received during the year has been 186, and 113 have been discharged, 102 taken by friends, and eight have been provided with good homes. Three have been adopted into highly reputable families, semi-annual communication is endeavored to be maintained with all the indentured children, and from many of them we receive words of grateful love, which richly repays the care given them while with us. Five of our little ones have been gathered into the Good Shepherd's fold—four from diseases peculiar to young children, and one, a boy of ten years, from a sad accident, which for many weeks threw a deep gloom over our way.

Mr. Chittenden was thanked for assuming the possession of the new building, congratulations

which for many weeks threw a deep gloom over our way.

Mr. Chittenden was thanked for assuming the mortgage of \$75,000 and for his contribution of \$1,000 toward the support of the institution. The entire cost of the asylum buildings, grading, fencing and flagging has been \$199,499 30. The house is furnished for the accommodation of 250 children, and all bills of every description against the society are paid, with the exception of an assessment for sewer of about \$5,500, toward which \$2,600 are pledged.

citety are paid, with the exception of an assessment for sewer of about \$5,000, toward which \$2,000 are pledged.

Several clergymen who were present made interesting addresses upon the work of caring for the little friendless ones and the necessity of every one taking an interest in the institution and doing what they could to support it.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—
First Directress, Mrs. J. B. Hutchinson; Second Directress, Mrs. A. H. Dana; Treasurer, Mrs. Jonn W. Masen; Recerding Secretary, Mrs. C. T. Wood; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Charles Fincke.

Executive Committee—Meadames Demas Barnes, L. S. Burnham, S. B. Chittenden, B. W. Delamater, Charles Fincke, L. M. Kollock, E. B. Litchnied, John J. Merritt, John W. Mason, A. L. Merwin, Asa Parker, R. W. Ropes, Charles F. Rhodes, Joseph Spinney, J. Schooley, E. D. White, J. F. Whitney, John S. Ward, E. T. Wood, with the first and second directresses ez-officio.

Board of Advisors—S. B. Chittenden, A. H. Dana, B. W. Delamater, James W. Elwell, John W. Mason, James L. Morgan.
Counsel—A. H. Dana.

ohn B. Hutchinson, E. B. Littenberg, Sames L. Morgan, Counsel—A. H. Dana. Physicians—J. W. Hyde, 188 Schermerhorn street, attending physician; S. Fleet Spier, 162 Montague street, consulting physician.

NEVADA GAMBLERS EXTERMINATING ONE ANOTHER.

VIRGINIA CITY, Nev., May 20, 1873. A shooting afray growing out of a game of cards occurred in a saloon in Lida Valley, Lander county, on the 12th inst, in the course of which a desperado named George Childs shot and killed two innocent bystanders named John Duffee and Hagh Scott, and was himself killed instantly by an unknown bystander.

ART MATTERS.

Somerville Art Gallery—Important Sale
of Pictures To-Night.
To-night and to-morrow night are to be occupied,

at the Somerville Art Gallery, Fifth avenue and Fourteenth street, in the public disposal of 170 modern oil paintings in the possession of Messrs. W. K. fo'Brien & Brothera. We are aware that an auctioneer's wit, tact and humor are sometimes employed to sugar the artistic pill which the doctie public is expected to swallow, and we are therefore peculiarly glad that the pending occasion is one in which the exercise of these gifts will not be necessary for any such purpose. For, although some of the paintings are infelicitous in theme and not so successful in expression as could be wished, a large proportion are from accomplished artists, and tell us in an interesting manner something valuable about nature. Among those which are to be sold to-night is an exceedingly unpretending little work by Edouard Larue, which has probably attracted much less attention than is its desert. It is entitled "Twilight on the Seine." The dark masses of foliage are shone upon with a grave, quiet and t the Somerville Art Gallery, Pifth avenue and

much less attention than is its desert. It is entitled "Twilight on the Seine." The dark masses of foliage are shone upon with a grave, quiet and solemn light, and the arched space of the heavens is indicated with considerable truth. But we greatly fear this is not considered one of the "star" pictures of the exhibition, though we could easily mention more than one of these that are inferior to it in sentiment and delicacy.

Mr. W. H. Beard's "Delectable Mountains," which shows this artist in one of his more refined and spiritual moods, is affectionately and healthfully treated, is excellent in composition, pure and forcible. As in literature (take the case of Erckmann-Chatrian, for instance), so in art we occasionally meet with specimens of Siamese twinship, among the most pleasant of which are Van Hoorde and Van Severdonck. "Landscape and Cuttle" (No. 56) is by these artists, and consists of a group of sheep and cows grazing in an open space beneath trees. The foliage and the vegetation have pecific character, and the scene is infused with that life which relates to us the gradual and unremitting processes of nature. But still the picture is more elequent as a representation of facts in nature than as an expression of thoughts in the artist.

David Col's "Wine Tasters," is full of that quaint

that life which relates to us the gradual and unremitting processes of nature. But still the picture is more elequent as a representation of facts in nature than as an expression of thoughts in the artist.

David Col's "Wine Tasters," is full of that quaint unction and gentality that are justly admired in so many of this artist's works. A wine dealer and one of his customers are testing the quality of a certain vintage. The racy importunity of the dealer and the wary reticence of the purchaser are finely rendered. Sapidity has seldom been better expressed. Among other mentionable examples to be sold tonight are "The Prayer," L. Lambert, once the property of Napoleon III.; "The Armenian Mother," Charles Brun; "The Old Tinker," Franz Belinke; "A Kiss, Mother," B. Franstacti; "Riches and Poverty," Charles Verlat; "Visit of the Toy Dealer," L. Tannert; "Landscape and Cattle, Early Morning," H. G. Bispham; "The New Doll," Joseph Aufray; "Peeding the Goat," Von Seben, and "Gliving the Countersign," Jinian Scott. Among baintings which are not indicated in the catalogue, but which will be sold either to-night or to-morrow are "The Flemish Pirates," by Karel Ooms, of Antwerp; a picture after Gerard Dow, representing a woman selling fish, and one by David Col, entitled, we believe, "Do You Remember?" and showing an old couple watching with affectionate interest a young man and woman making love. Was it not Solomon who said that the way of a man with a maid was one of the three things that were too wonderful for him? This little gem by Col is a piquant illustration of the fact. Karel Com's "Flemish Pirates," has already been described in these columns. It is intensely dramatic, full of character and rugged power, remarkable for the vigor and picturesquesness of its grouping, and gives expression to an uncommon thrilling theme.

To-morrow evening's sale is even stronger than to-night's. Dommerson has a "Coast Scene," Jorebly rendering the wild disorder of the waves as they are beaten back from a rocky store. De Buel's "Sie

TROTTING AT DEERFOOT PARK.

and a most disagreeable, cold atmosphere prevailing at the time of leaving the city for Deerfoot Park yesterday afternoon, there was a very good attendance. The sport offered by the "live" managers of that institution was two trotting races, the first for horses that had never beaten 2:40 and the other for horses that had never been inside of three minutes.

These were Dan Mace's brown mare Alice Brown, W. Thomas' bay gelding Slippery Dick, Dr. Hearn's gray mare Butterfly, L. S. Sammis' sorrel gelding Brandy and John Splan's brown mare Molly Barker. J. A. Munday's gray gelding, the other entry, did not put in an appearance. Dan Mace's mare was tavorite at evens against the field previous to the start, and afterwards at any odds required. Dan won in three straight heats.

favorite at evens against the field previous to the start, and aiterwards at any edds required. Dan won in three straight heats.

The second event was a funny affair, and much enjoyed by the spectators. Nine entries were made for it, and seven came to score. These were George Wright's gray mare Village Maid, Dan Mace's black staillon Young Fillingham, Mike Roger's sorrel mare Red Rose, I. Denton's brown gelding Unexpected, G. Hopkin's bay mare Jennie C., John E. Jarvis' gray gelding Blue Dick, and J. H. Phillip's sorrel gelding Lew. Dan Mace's horse was the favorite, Village Maid the second choice and the other horses sold in the field. At the word to get away Village Maid left the crowd, and, keeping in front under a pull, won the heat casily, distancing all in the race except Dan Mace's Pillingnam; and Dan sais, when he pulled up in front of the stand, that he thought the mare could just as well as not have distanced him. Two more heats were trotted, however, Village Maid winning easy.

Rain set in after the first heat, and continued until the sport was over, dampening the sprits of the spectators and spolling many a Spring overcoat and shiny hat.

The following are the summaries of the two events:—

DEELFOOT PARE, L. I.—Trotting.—May 21.—

events:-	o summe	100 01 1		*
DEERFOOT PARK, L.	I Trotti	ne -Was	- 01	
Purse \$200, for horses th				
mile heats; best three in				
			1 1	
D. Mace's ch. m. Alice I			1 1	В.
W. Thomas' b. g. Slipper			2 2	8
Dr. Hearn's g. m. Butte	rny		5 3 4	E.
John Splan's br. m. Mol	ly Barker		3 4	=4
L. S. Sammis' s. g. Bran	dy	*******	4 5	ā
J. A. Munday's g. g. Av	alanche		dr.	
1	IME.			
Q	warter.	Half.	Mi	
First beat	38	1:18	2:	43
Second neat	. 40	1:20	2:	40
Third heat	41	1:21	2:	
SAME DAY-Purse \$100	for horses	that hav	e nev	er
beaten three minutes, n	ule heats.	best three	infiv	'n.
in barness.				~
G. Wright's g. m. Village	Maid		1 1	1
D. Mace's blk. s. Young	rillingham		2 2	â
I. Donovan's br. g. Bogu	s Charley.		dr	1
J. Denton's br. g. Unex	nected		dia	
J. H. Phillip's s. g. Lew.				
J. E. Jarvis' g. g. Blue I	lick		die.	
G. Hopkins' b. m. Jenni	o C		die	
John Martin's b. g. Mod	00		dis.	
John Walnug a D. K. Woo		********	UIS.	

THE DRUMMOND MINE DISASTER.

The following communications, with the amounts of subscription named in them for the benefit of the sufferers by the Drummond colliery explosion

in Nova Scotia, have been received at the Harald office:

TEN DOLLARS FOR THE VICTIMS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:
Please and enclosed \$10 in aid of the miners' fund referred to in yesterday's paper. Yours respectfully,

G. A. L.

FIVE DOLLARS FROM PENNSYLVIV.

referred to in yesterday's paper. 1966. A. L. Fully,

PIVE DOLLARS FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

LANCASTER, Pa., May 19, 1873.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

DEAR SIB—Enclosed please find \$5, all I can spare, which please piace to account of Drummond mine sufferers. I would be giad to give more, but have not got it to spare. Please accept this from a daily reader of the best newspaper in the world. G. L. B.

THE NEGRO MURDERER.

Interview with Jackson in His Cell at Bellevus Hospital-No Doubt as to His Recovery-Gloomy, Silent and Stubborn, He Refuses to Say Anything But "No"-He Knows Nothing of Brown, the Man Who Informed the Police of His Hiding Place-His Mysterious Companion in Crime.

A STRANGE COINCIDENT.

The interest in the case of Jackson, the negre

who murdered his mistress, Caroline McDermott, and was arrested by the police on Monday, is still unabated. The excitement regarding the man who is mentioned in connection with the case by Jackson has increased, and many and strange are the opinions as to who this man is. There are not wanting colored people who favor the idea that Brown, the man who informed Captain McCullough of the whereabouts of Jackson, is the identical individual that induced the murderer to cut his throat. The general opinion, however, is that this mysterious person whom Jackson wishes to identify with the tragedy is a mere chimera of his disordered fancy, and that he mentioned him to distract attention from himself. The police have as yet falled to find this "white-black man," whom Jackson declares induced him to cut his throat, and their opinion is that there is no such person as he speaks of, as he (Jackson) was not a man to allow any one to come between him and his women. The detectives take great pride in the capture of Jackson, as it proves the theory they started regarding the blood in the outhouse. They maintain that the blood found in the outhouse was he discovered that he had killed the woman, and that his body was carried away by his friends and in some house adjacent to the scene of the tragedy. The proprietor of the saloon at the corner of Houston street and South Fifth avenue, where Jackson was found, is very reticent, refusing to answer any questions regarding him, who brought him there, who fed him, or at what time he came. The hangers-on at the place are also very suspicious of any one who asks any questions regarding their colored brother, and persistently refuse to give any information regarding him, although most of them know him personally.

Falling to glean any information regarding the

murderer, in his own country-so to speak-the reporter went to Bellevue Hospital, where he was received by the genial Warden Brennan. Mr. Brennan, whose face continually reflects a smile, said he would be happy to afford the HERALD man every opportunity in his power to see the prisoner, and impart any information that he was possessed of. With Dr. Brooks, who has charge of Jackson, the reporter had a conversation regarding the prisoner's condition. The Doctor said that Jackson's wound was not at all serious in itself, but that it might have a detrimental effect on his lungs, as there is danger in cases where the windpipe has been severed of pneumonia or inflammation of the lungs. The cut on Jackson's throat is an urly one, but does not look as bad as it did when he was arrested, the blood having been washed off and the wound bandaged and drawn together. The cut begins on the right side immediately under the jaw-bone, and extends towards the left side a little over the median line. It is a superficial cut, and very little stress was laid on the razor or it would have done its work more effectually. One of the thyroid arteries is severed, and a slight incision made in the windiple. Jackson's breathing is more easy than it was yesterday, he being compelled, by an arrangement of bandages contrived by Dr. Brooks, to keep his head inclined forward, thus closing the cut and enabling him to breathe by the normal method. His cut, although not serious, is very inconvenient, as he is unable to expectorate, he having purity lost the power over the muscles of degitution. Strange to say, this loss of power does not work both ways, tory yesterday the patient was enabled to swallow a comfortable meal of beefsteak and potatoes. The doctor ordered him some beef tea, but as he did not like it he drank but hitle, and the beefsteak and potatoes were about all he ate during the day.

At about three o'clock the reporter, with the Warden's permission, descended in company with Dr. Brooks to the cell in which Jackson is confined. It is on the ground floor of the hospital building, and the window fronts towards Twenty-sixth street, Directly opposite, in a similar cell, McDermott has been in the hospital prisoner is the same as that of the woman he murdered on Friday n every opportunity in his power to see the prisoner, and impart any information that he was possessed

stitions, and his uncultivated mind may resolve the coincidence into an omen of the greatest evil.

What Jackson Says.

When the reporter entered the cell Jackson was lying with his face to the wall asleep, but at the sound of the reporter's voice he awoke and glanced around the room in an excited manner. His eyes finally rested on the reporter with an anxious inquisitiveness, and after satisfying himself that he did not know the stranger he was about to turn again, when the question "How are you to-day, Jackson ?" which had awakened him, elicited an answer. He said, "Bout the same," and then again relapsed into silence.

"Jackson, have you anything to say about Brown, the man who told Captain McCollough where you were hid?" said the reporter.

"No," said Jackson, rather sharply.

"Was he not the man whom you said used to visit your mistress and who told you, as you say, to commit sucide?"

This question also elicited a negative response; but before answering Jackson looked very intently at his questioner.

"How did you get to the house on South Fifth

at his questioner.

"How did you get to the house on South Fifth avenue, and who brought you there—do you know?"

now any you get to the noise on south Pink avenue, and who brought you there—do you know?"

"No! I don't remember being brought there, and don't know any one who saw me there until the Captain came."

The reporter asked Jackson some questions regarding Caroline McDermott, but he would not speak a word, not even yes or no, and, seeing that it was useless to question him further, the topio was changed by the inquiry,

"Jackson, have you heard from any of your friends in Poughkeepsie since Friday, or do you know if any of them are in town?"

An interest expressed itself in his face at this question and his absent manner forsook him. He said, "No, I havn't heard from them, and I don't know whether they are in town or not; they will be, I think, when they know I am arrested."

Jackson told the reporter that before the murder he was in business for himself and was doing well, that he had worked as waiter and servant for many years, that he was born in New York and was twenty-eight years of age.

An officer from the Eighth precinct station house has been detailed to watch him, and he will be kept under police surveillance night and day until he is fit to be removed to the City Prison.

AN ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENON.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., May 20, 1873.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-A singular solar phenomenon was yesterday witnessed in this place which seems worthy of record. At mid-day, just before twelve o'clock, the sky was clear, except some few scattering clouds, but not enough to, in the least, obscure it. but not enough to, in the least, obscure it. A dense circle was observed to surround the sunExternal of this circle was a clear, brilliant atmosphere. Within it the sun was intensely bright, but appearing as if its rays were concentrated within a given space, and shone through an opaque substance, which formed a dense but translucent sphere around it. The circle was distinct and perfect, remaining so for about fifteen minutes, when it broke on the western side and gradually disappeared. Can you explain it?

ELIZABETH OAKES SMITH.

Scientists on the Subject.

Professor R. Ogden Deremus, of the New York College, was visited by our reporter. He had not seen the phenomenon, but declared that such an appearance of the sun was not unusual, and, whether by day or night, was owing to some con-

whether by day of high, was owing to some some dition of the earth's atmosphere.

The Professor of Astronomy at the New York College said that there was nothing strange about such a phenomenon; that he had often witnessed such, and finally, that, being in his class-room dur-

such, and finally, that, being in his class-room during the day on which it was reported to have occurred, he had not observed it.

The reporter then proceeded to the Central Park Observatory. Professor Daniel Draper, in charge of the Meteorlogical Department, had observed the phenomenon, but assigned eleven o'clock as the hour of its appearance. He said that it was merely a halo, formed by two light clouds in the earth's atmosphere, and that the mock suns—often seen in Winter—were produced by the same causes, only that, in that instance, the clouds were masses of snow. He said that there was nothing unusual in the phenomenon.